

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Persons wishing THE TRIBUNE at their dwellings or places of business in New-York or Brooklyn, will please leave their address at the Publication Office, corner of Spruce and Nassau sts. Price 12 cents a week, payable to the Carriers.

Advertisements for The New-York Tribune ought to be handed in to the publication office before 10 o'clock in the evening to insure their publication the next day.

In Congress, Yesterday.

The Senate made the Omnibus bill the order of the day for Monday next.

The House effected little or nothing, strange as the fact may seem.

The Undiscovered Questions.

If the Compromise project has broken down, as now appears probable, by reason of the intrinsic difficulties of the case, we trust there will be no further effective resistance to the Admission of California.—She ought to be fully in the Union before the close of next week. Why shall she not? Where are her friends?

And then for New-Mexico! Messrs. J. S. P. and other friends of the President's plan, you have assured us that New-Mexico could just as well be rescued from the grasp of Texas without the Compromise as by it. Now let us see it done! We don't want to hear how it might be done, but that it is done. 'Mastery inactivity' will not answer now, since Texas is driving her stakes in New-Mexico with the Federal authorities and troops looking on as neutrals. Ho, friends of Freedom in Congress! do not, while contending for abstractions, permit Slavery to clutch New-Mexico! Give her peace, liberty and security decisively and for ever!

The Galphin Claim.

A special correspondent at Washington telegraphs us that the Galphin Committee has by a party vote decided against the correctness of the payment of interest on the Galphin claim, and that the Whig Members will present a Minority Report affirming the justice of said payment. We shall make up no final, irreversible judgment until fully possessed of the facts, but if they do not materially differ from the current accounts of them, we shall have to be set down on the Loco-Foco side of this question.

We ask the attention of candid people to the address of EUGENE SUE, accepting the Socialist nomination as candidate for a seat in the National Assembly. Remember that Sue is one of the ultras—those who are held up to odium in the anti-Social journals as enemies of Property, Family and Religion, and then see what it is that he believes and proposes. And you that have access to the journals of hostile faith, just mark how many of them will copy Sue's short Address.

The Riots in our City—Conduct of the Authorities.

In speaking of the recent disturbances at the Anti-Slavery meetings, *The Tribune* has the following language:

"Our Authorities have not done their duty in the present case. Those who have paid for buildings for public meetings, having justly and lawfully acquired the property, have just as sacred and ample a right to protection in the quiet and peaceful enjoyment thereof as any citizen has to the shelter of his own roof."

The meetings thus disturbed were not of the character described in the above paragraph. On Tuesday morning, the occasion of the first interruption, the Chief of Police was sent to the building with instructions from the Mayor to preserve order, and, if necessary, to remove the disturbers. The Chief, on reaching the scene, found the officers of the Society in a parley with Rynders and his gang, and inviting them to address the meeting. Rynders and his followers were shouting, calling on Mr. Grant to address the meeting. Mr. Grant and others said that Mr. Grant should have a chance to speak, and that they invited him and other opponents to reply. The Chief of Police informed the President (Mr. Garrison) that he was there to protect them, that he would remove the disturbers if the President desired it, and that the regular order of proceeding should not be interfered with.

Had Mr. Garrison said: "These fellows have no business in our house, and we want them removed as disturbers," they would have been removed. But Mr. Garrison said to the Chief of Police, in substance: "We do not want Rynders removed; we have invited him and his friend, Mr. Grant, to address the meeting, and we are willing to hear them." Mr. Garrison gave the Chief of Police to understand that he, as President of the Society, did not object to the presence of Rynders and his followers, and especially that this disturbance, so far from being an injury, would prove a benefit. Under these circumstances, what could the Chief of Police do? Mr. Garrison, as President of the Society, had the control of the house, and Mr. Garrison gave the Chief of Police to understand that the services of the Police were not wanted, and that they did not want the disturbance quelled.

At the close of the first meeting, all persons so disposed were, and Mr. Rynders especially by name, was invited to attend their meeting in the evening.

The Police could not then prevent Rynders and his gang from attending the meeting; and, being present at the meeting by invitation, the Police could not direct Rynders and his men in their mode of proceeding.

The Abolitionists were told that if they wanted those disturbers excluded it should be done, and when, on Wednesday, they expressed a desire to meet by themselves without interruption from their opponents, they were fully protected. The Mayor, on Wednesday afternoon, gave the Chief of Police instructions to that effect, and on Wednesday night a strong force was on duty ready at a moment's notice to protect both of the Abolition meetings held that night. No disturbance was permitted to be given that night. Had Garrison on Tuesday morning taken the same ground, and said: "We do not want these disturbers here," they would have been removed at once. But these disturbers, having been present by invitation, and encouragement, and being invited also to address the meeting, the Mayor and Chief of Police could not do otherwise than allow Rynders to remain, and prevent him and all others from acts of violence, which was effectually done.

Remarks.

We consider the above considerably worse than no excuse at all. The Mayor and Chief of Police are appointed and paid to preserve peace and good order in the City at all times, and not merely when it pleases "Mr. Garrison" or Mr. anybody else to require their services. The fact that the Garrisonians invited their adversaries to attend and speak, and cheerfully accorded them a patient hearing, only gave the strangers a clearer, stronger right to protection and hospitality. If their adversaries had had the magnanimity of brutes they could not have

interrupted and broken up the meeting of men who had treated them so generously.

No, there is no excuse, there can be none, for the conduct of our Authorities in suffering the meetings of Tuesday night and Wednesday to be broken up, and especially the latter, after the fair notice given of the ruffians' designs through the medium of the former. No matter what Mr. Garrison or any body else may have thought or said—no matter whether the triumph of rowdiness would or would not help the Abolition cause—the peace and order of our city should have been preserved, if only for the sake of the women who were subjected to beastly insult from the ribaldry of the rioters. Whoever is culpable in the premises ought to resign forthwith or be ejected from his office. We should be glad to know distinctly whether the Mayor did or did not give the requisite orders to the Chief of Police to protect the assembled people from riot and outrage. That the Chief was grossly derelict we have no doubt; we only wish to know whether he was so of his own motion or for want of the necessary orders.

Death of the Poet Wordsworth.

The death of WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, which is announced by the recent arrivals from England, although an event which has been for some time regarded as near at hand, will not fail to excite a deep and tender regret among a large circle of his admirers in this country. It was the fate of the deceased poet to win an enthusiastic and reverent homage, such as has been paid to few sons of the Muses in these latter days, or to produce a bitter aversion, in which the elements of scorn and contempt were largely mingled. In this he only shared the lot of most men of genuine originality—men who are so loyal to the instincts of their own genius as to consider the passing opinions of the world as idle breath—men who in filial communion with Nature are blessed with the revelation of her peculiar mysteries, and who thus anticipate the coming age, with no other audience for their sublimest inspirations than that which they have quickened into life by the potent efficacy of their own magnetic natures. Upon his first introduction into the poetic world, Mr. Wordsworth was received with a stupid gaze of irrecognition or a smile of supercilious derision. The brilliant but superficial wits of the *Edinburgh Review* leveled against him the whole artillery of their satire. Brougham declared of the Excursion, "This will never do"—words that have become memorable as an instance of a prediction most signally falsified. It was many years before the poet of Rydal Mount was welcomed as the herald of a brighter dawn. He at length found "fit audience," Byron, Scott, Wilson, Shelley, acknowledged the majesty of his genius and drew fresh inspiration from the deep fountains of his soul. We need not name the American poets whose works are now among the noblest intellectual treasures of which this country can boast, who were first led to the purest sources of poetic thought and emotion, by the congenial influence of their English master. To many of the loftiest minds, indeed, wherever the English language is spoken, the name of Wordsworth is associated with a feeling of almost religious sanctity—so deep and holy a chord has he struck in the most vital elements of their being, arousing them from the slumbers of spiritual death, winning the heart to noble raptures, and spreading a new glory and joy over the radiant face of the outward universe.

Wordsworth was eminently the poet of the moral nature. To him, the most beautiful object in the world was a beautiful human soul. His favorite belief was the divine adaptation of the Universe to the growth and development of Humanity. Hence he watched the changing phases of Nature, not only with the passion of a lover, but with the enthusiasm of a devotee. Every thing to him was instinct with a spiritual life. Nature was glorified by its connection with Man; and Man was brought into a sublime ideal sphere by his relations with Nature.

In connection with this characteristic of Wordsworth's genius, we may quote a striking passage from a London journal, which expresses a noticeable fact in very felicitous language. "There must be something essentially 'English' in his inspirations, for while few poets have exercised greater influence in his own country, on the continent his works are little known even to students who have devoted much time and attention to English literature. In Germany, for example, you will find translations at the chief seats of literary society of the poetry of Scott, Byron, Moore, and Shelley; Southey and Coleridge are less known; the name of Wordsworth scarcely pronounced at all. Of France the same thing may with truth be said. In either country there may be rare instances of students of the highest order, of a Guizot, a Marimee, a Humboldt, a Bunsen, who are well acquainted with the writings of Wordsworth, and share our insular admiration for his beauties, but such exceptions are few indeed. There must, therefore, be some development of 'English' thought in Wordsworth which is the secret of his success amongst ourselves, as of his failure in securing an European reputation. It is certain that some of the great poets whose names we have mentioned have left it upon record that they are indebted for the idea of some of their most beautiful passages to the teaching and example of Wordsworth, and yet the scholars have charmed an audience which the master could not obtain. It is probably the case that in no country in Europe is the love for a country

life so strongly developed as in England, and no man who could not linger out a Summer day by the river bank or on the hill side is capable of appreciating Wordsworth's poetry. The familiarity with sylvan scenes, and an habitual calm delight under the influence of nature, are indispensable requisites before the tendency of the song can be understood which works by catching a divine inspiration even from the dewy fragrance of the heatherbell and the murmur of the passing brook."

Mr. Wordsworth's death took place on Tuesday, the 23d of April. At the hour of noon on that day, he breathed his last by the side of the beautiful lake in Westmoreland, and under the shadow of the romantic mountain, to both of which he has given an undying fame. He was born in the year 1770 at Cockermouth, in Cumberland. His parents occupied a respectable station among the middle classes of English society. He received his early education at the Hawke's Grammar School, where he soon excited attention by his devotion to classical studies. His first attempt at poetical composition was made at the age of thirteen, but it was not until ten years after this that he appeared in print. He became a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1797, and soon after his graduation he took a foot-journey in France, Switzerland and Italy, of which he embodied his recollections, in a volume of Poems, entitled "Descriptive Sketches in Verse."

He afterward visited Paris, but was compelled by the disturbances of the Revolution to return to England. He then selected a residence in Somersetshire, after a pedestrian tour through the most picturesque regions of his own country, and here formed the acquaintance with Coleridge, which soon ripened into great intimacy, and exerted a decided influence on the subsequent history of both. The "Lyrical Ballads" published in 1793 were the fruit of this sylvan abode. In 1803 he married the lady to whom he was indebted for the uncommon share of serene felicity which marked his domestic life. In 1807 he published another volume of "Lyrical Ballads," and in 1814, the "Excursion," the poem by which he is best known to the majority of readers. His "River Duddon," a collection of descriptive sonnets, appeared in 1820, and was followed at intervals by other characteristic works. His collected writings, which have passed through a variety of editions both in England and this country form an immortal monument to his memory. His biography, if written by a kindred genius, will constitute one of the most precious records of a high interior life that has ever been given to the world.

The Herald, which has widely circulated a letter envelop proclaiming that its circulation is *Sixty-five Thousand Daily*, and which has just asserted that it printed six hundred and twenty reams per week, or over *Forty Thousand Daily*, now offers to bet us \$1,200 that its daily circulation exceeds ours by six thousand! Now the highest circulation we ever claimed for our *Daily* was 13,360 copies, but it has since advanced to about Sixteen Thousand. The office of *The Herald*, therefore, is to bet that it prints 22,000 copies daily—one-half as much as it bragged of three days ago, and one-third what it claimed months ago on its letter envelope! Having thus brought it down from its pyramid of lies to the neighborhood of truth, we want none of its money, but will give \$200 to some worthy charitable object in case three competent and fairly chosen referees, having free access, for a month to the Books, Press room, Mailing and Distributing rooms of each establishment shall find the aggregate of total subscription and sale of *The Tribune* at least *Five Thousand copies* more than those of *The Herald*. The award of the Referee to be published conspicuously under the Editorial head of each paper at least three times in the daily and once in all the editions of each. What says the Napoleon of braggarts to this offer?

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

For Congressional Proceedings see First Page.

Latest Aspects of the Metropolis.

Special Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9. The Galphin Committee met to-day, and decided in favor of the Report prepared by Mr. DISNEY against the payment of the interest. The five Loco-Foco members voted for this Report and the four Whigs against it.

Mr. CONRAD (Whig) is preparing a Minority Report, in favor of the payment of the interest. The feeling in favor of the Compromise is better to-day than it was yesterday. The chances, however, are against its success.

The Committee on Homer (Doorkeeper's) case will report on Monday, recommending his removal.

Prospects of the Compromise—A good Look for California—The Cabinet assailed in *The Republic*.

Special to *The Tribune*.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Evening, May 9.

Mr. CLAY says he regards the demonstrations in the Senate yesterday as indicative of an opposition to the Compromise that cannot be overcome. For himself, he says, he has no desire to lead, and will cheerfully follow any man who can offer a plan for the settlement of the great questions now producing so much excitement and peril.

Mr. MASQUE, speaking for himself and other moderate Southern Senators, has to-day positively notified the Southern opponents of the Omnibus scheme that if they persist in their opposition, he and his friends will fall back upon the President's plan, offering it as their only alternative, and refusing any countenance to future measures of agitation in the South.

Mr. SEBASTIAN of Ark. openly declares that he prefers the President's plan to the Compromise propositions of Mr. Clay.

I cannot learn that the Cabinet has taken any notice of the surreptitiously published letter attributed to Sir Henry Bulwer.

The Republic of this morning has a leader directly assailing the Cabinet, which has occasioned considerable sensation. It is wholly untrue that the President has the least sympathy with these

attacks. No man is more decided in his opinion of their impropriety.

Mr. BENTON says the explosion of the Omnibus Scheme yesterday has saved him a two days' Speech.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 9—P. M. The Supreme Court, in the case of *Bowwell vs. Dickinson's Assignees*, to-day, decided in favor of the appellant. This decision is a very important one, involving a claim to all the land upon which Lower Sandusky, Ohio, now stands. It was held from the late *Rodolph Dickinson*, which this decision gives to *Bowwell*. All the inhabitants will be disposed thereby.

Circuit Court.

The Jury, in the *Travers* will case, failed to agree and were discharged. A new trial has been ordered.

Capture of a Slave—The Cholera at Havana—Suspicious Vessel.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 9—P. M. The bark *Hop* arrived at New-Bedford yesterday, having left St. Helena on the 14th of March. She reports the capture on the Coast of Africa, by the man of war brig *Water-Witch*, of a slave, sailing under the name of "Incarnation," with the American flag flying. At the time of her capture she had on board 800 slaves.

The *Water-Witch* arrived at St. Helena the same day the *Hop* sailed. A private letter from Havana the 3d inst. to a merchant of this city announces that the Cholera had been raging there for three weeks, and that during the first week the deaths ranged from 5 to 15 daily. The second week it fluctuated very much, some days as high as 40. On the 30th of April there were 50 deaths, on the 1st of May 65, and on the 2d, 63. No soldiers are to be seen in the streets, and the Castles of Principe and Fuerza are abandoned. The Cholera is also raging at Guanajuato, San Antonio and Guernales among the troops, and at Matanzas among the people.

The writer also says, that a passenger arrived at Havana on the 2d inst. from New Orleans in the schooner *Mary Ellen*, who stated that a bark came out of the Belize ahead of them, with 250 to 300 men on board, bound ostensibly for Chagres, but the Pilot said there were three Colonels on board, and that she had taken the men on board after leaving the City, and that she was not bound to Chagres. Both vessels kept company for three days, when they parted off Tortugas.

Two Street Preachers Arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 2. Two Street Preachers, named Evans and Hill, have been arrested in this City for preaching incendiary sermons to Slaves. They were committed for trial.

Arrival of the Ohio.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 7. The Steamship *Ohio*, from your city, has just arrived.

The Bark A. R. Taft.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 7. The Boston packet A. R. Taft, wrecked off this port a few days since, will prove a total loss.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 9—P. M. The Southern mail has arrived, but brings nothing of interest.

The Maryland election returns come in rather slow. As far as ascertained, there is about 9,000 majority in favor of calling a Convention.

Markets—NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.

The news by the *Canada* has come to hand, but has had no effect on the market for Cotton. The sales at short lots, including Middling at 13, and Fair at 12 1/2. The receipts at the port and at Mobile are 437,000 bales behind the same period last year.

The telegraph wires are in good order again, and we are waiting the Niagara's accounts.

Markets—NEW-ORLEANS, May 8.

The Canada's advices came to hand yesterday and were less favorable than was expected. The sales of Cotton are 1,500 bales at steady prices; good Middling, 14, and Fair 13 1/2. Nearly every plantation on the river has New-Orleans and Yickburg is overhauled. The receipts at all the ports are 517,000 bales behind last year. Cotton has further declined, with sales 20,000 bales at 60 1/2. Sugar advanced 1/2 cent. at 100 bales at 13 1/2. Moss Pork at 100 bales at \$10.00, and Prime at \$10.00. Coffee has declined, with sales at \$14.00 per Rio.

Markets—BALTIMORE, May 6—P. M.

At Auction to-day, 1,000 bags Rio COFFEE sold at 24 1/2 cts.

Markets—BUFFALO, May 6—P. M.

Receipts within the past 24 hours—FLOUR, 3,000 bushels; Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels. The Flour market is rather heavy, but no marked change can be noticed in the rates. Wheat is held above the views of buyers, with ready sale. The Corn dealers are asking higher prices for all descriptions. The sales today are 10,000 bushels at 44 cents for Western mixed, and 45 1/2 cts. for fat yellow. Sales of Corn at 2 1/2.

Markets—ALBANY, May 9—P. M.

Receipts since yesterday—FLOUR, 3,500 bushels; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. In Flour there is a good business doing and the sales are 3,000 bushels at \$5.50 for straight brands, and \$5.50 for pure Genesee. The operations in Wheat are limited, buyers and sellers being wide apart in their views. The Corn dealers are asking higher prices for all descriptions. The sales today are 10,000 bushels at 44 cents for Western mixed, and 45 1/2 cts. for fat yellow. Sales of Corn at 2 1/2.

Receipts of Produce.

By Hudson River Railroad, May 9.—6,966 bbls Flour; 300 Ashes; 120 Eggs; 74 do Beef; 40 do Beans; 100 Bush Corn.

Business Notices.

After the murder of Cesar in the Roman Capitol the Hat became a symbol of liberty, and was upon the Roman coat placed between two swords. The same design was adopted by the Netherlands after they had freed themselves from Spanish aggression. Should the United States ever adopt a similar design we would respectfully suggest that KNOX'S 128 Fulton-st be taken for a pattern, for we know of no handsomer hat than this.

Good HATS—If you want a hat—a good hat—a natty hat, and a comfortable hat—a hat that will look well—fit you and wear well—one that you can speak of with pleasure and confidently recommend to others, buy from WILSON'S, Hatters, 200 Broadway.

T. GILBERT & Co's Piano Fortes, with or without the Eolian, may be found at 447 Broadway. Their increased and rapid sale is the best evidence of their favor with the public.

There is a good time coming, or in other words, you can have the correct time by calling on J. Y. SAVAGE, 92 Fulton-st, and getting one of his celebrated time keepers. The Richelieu River Pointed Gold Pens, now acknowledged by all good penmen to be the best pen in market, are sold as above.

Silas Wright—The original Daguerrotype from which the portrait in No. 4 of the *GALLERY of the Illustrations Americana* was engraved, can be seen at BRADY'S Daguerrotype Gallery, 205 Broadway.

An exhibition of the varied and beautiful effects of the new voiced Eolian Piano-fortes of T. GILBERT & Co. is capable, will be given this (Friday) Evening at their New-York Ware Rooms, 467 Broadway. Please call and listen.

We do not mean to give our opinion on Socialism as a political institute, nor do we intend to speak in particular of that or that Association, formed by thousands of our worthy citizens, but we will point out a few Associations which are public nuisances and ought to be dissolved. One is the Association of Cockroaches, another of Bedbugs, a third of Rats, Mice, &c. No good will come from such Societies. Dissolve them, persecute them in their lodges, prohibit their meetings, "down, down, down with them to hell," and that is end. See E. Lyon's Magnetic Fluid, which it sent them there. Lyon's Depot is at 426 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RACON'S CHINESE MUSEUM.—It seems that Racoon has at last succeeded in prevailing upon the Chinese Lady and her Chinese retinue to remain in this country until he goes to Europe for the purpose of securing a collection of Chinese curiosities. He will visit a few of our cities, and may be seen a few days longer in the Chinese Museum here. This will be good news to those who are fond of the Chinese curiosities, and who are desirous of seeing the collection of Racoon's Chinese Museum.

SCHECHEN'S RESTORATIVE SYRUP, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Bilious Affections, &c.—This medicine is offered to the public under the assurance that there is no article in existence having stronger claims to their consideration. It is prepared from a prescription furnished by one of the most successful practitioners in this country, and has been used with the most astonishing effect, having tested its qualities in thousands of cases. No medicine ever received more flattering commendations from persons of standing than has been bestowed on this.

Those are now suffering from that most dreadful complaint, the Dyspepsia, which a single bottle of this Vegetable Compound would cure, the effect of removing all those distressing symptoms attendant on that most debilitating disease. Beware of imitations, and buy only at

C. H. RING'S, 192 Broadway, corner John-st.

SCHECHEN'S PULMONIC SYRUP HAS CURED ME.

Read: Read: the following Certificate of Richard L. Cox, a man of high standing in New-York.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, City of Philadelphia, ss. On the 3d day of May, before me the subscriber, one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, personally appeared Richard L. Cox, a citizen of Evesham, Burlington County, State of New-Jersey, who, on his solemn affirmation did depose and say—That for about twelve months past he was afflicted with a short dry cough—with a sense of burning in the palms of his hands and the soles of his feet, together with distressing night sweats. This state of things continued until November last, when he was suddenly seized with a severe pain in the right side of his chest, which was accompanied by a sense of oppression, and he became gradually weaker and weaker, emaciated and wasted in flesh until reduced almost to a skeleton, his breathing was short and laborious and the least exertion led to extreme exhaustion, for it was with the greatest difficulty and pain that any change could be made in his clothes, or even in making up the bed in which he lay.

At this period, his physician, family and friends, indeed, all who saw him, considered his case beyond the reach of hope. For two days appetite had entirely forsaken him, and he took no nourishment during that time when he determined to try Schechen's Pulmonic Syrup. That he had taken about ten bottles of the Syrup when a large gathering formed, in his left side, which soon opened under the soothing influence of the Syrup.

He had given up the use of all other medicines at this time, and strictly followed the directions accompanying the Pulmonic Syrup—that he discharged in the presence of his wife and brother, at least a quart of thick greenish matter of so offensive a nature that his friends could scarcely stay in the room with him—that at this time he was unable to raise his head from the pillow in consequence of his weak new; but he continued the use of the medicine, having known that Dr. Schechen himself had been cured by the same medicine in the latest stage of Consumption, after all other means had failed—That for several weeks he continued to expectorate freely—which gradually diminished in quantity, and changed to that of a healthy character—that he began to be able to improve his strength to return, and in a short time he was able to sit up in his chamber.

The period intervening between taking the first bottle and his recovery was about ten weeks; that the rapid changes in his condition created such surprise and wonder in all who saw him during his illness, that friends and neighbors flocked continually to see, as it were, a man risen from the grave. That as the Syrup still strengthened and improved the system, he continued using it until he had taken twenty-five bottles. That he now believes himself a sound man, and is in the enjoyment of good health; that he is able to attend to all his duties, and to fulfill them as a township officer as well as at any period of his life; that he has had his lungs examined, and that they are pronounced to be in perfectly sound condition.

RICHARD L. COX. Affirmed to and subscribed, this 3d day of May, 1845, before me.

CHAUNCEY BULKLEY, Alderman.

Evesham, Burlington Co. N. J. May 3.

We, the subscribers, residents of the township of Evesham, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Mr. Richard L. Cox, and frequently visited him in the latest stage of Pulmonary Consumption, which we believe was cured by the use of Schechen's Pulmonic Syrup, and feel it our duty to recommend it to the consumptive in the strongest possible terms, having been eye-witnesses to one of the greatest cures ever performed in this section of the country.

Benjamin Backman, John Leeds, Jr., Wm. L. Brown, Wm. Hammit, John H. Ellis, Andrew Gleason, Franklin B. Cox, John B. Cox, T. H. Hewlings, J. E. Hewlings, Joseph Ellis, Jacob Hewlings.

GRAND DEPOTS FOR SCHECHEN'S PULMONIC SYRUP. NEW-YORK—C. V. Clifton & Co. 81 Barclay-st. PHILADELPHIA—Dr. Schechen, corner Cordes and Marshall sts.

BALTIMORE—Canby & Bartlett, Light-st. BOSTON—Balding & Co. 41 State-st.

NEW-ORLEANS—Wright & Co. 51 Chartres-st. PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE, OR 5 BOTTLES FOR \$5. my10 14

GENERAL NOTICES.

Dr. H. Downes, Agent for The Tribune in New-York, has removed from 2 Globe Building to 5 Exchange Buildings. my10 21a

Dr. B. F. Maguire, Dentist, successor of the late John B. Maguire, has removed to 100 Broadway, where he continues the practice of the Dental Profession, as usual, at 2 Union-square, corner of Fourteenth-st. my10 21a

Columbian Pathological Society.—The forty-fourth Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated on Friday evening, 10th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Niblo's Theatre. my10 14

Removal.—**PHILIP EMMETT**, Professor of Music and teacher of the Piano and other duties and the guitar, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to 397 Broadway, near Walker-st. my10 21a

Lecture on Botany, by Prof. Torrey.—A course of ten popular lectures on Botany, illustrated with the aid of a large number of magnificent colored drawings and demonstrations, from living plants, will be delivered by Professor Torrey, at the Hall of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Wednesday evening, 15th inst. at 8 o'clock, and the remaining lectures on succeeding Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 11 o'clock.

Tickets for the Course, 50 cents. Ticket for Lady and Gentlemen, \$5. Single Tickets, 50 cents.

Tickets and Programme of the Course can be obtained of Thos. Dunlap, Florist, 635 Broadway, and at the following places: Crowder's, 599 Broadway; Francis's, 252 Broadway; Appleton's, 191 Broadway, and Putnam's, 155 Broadway. my10 14

The Twentieth Anniversary of the City of Buffalo to Albany.—The undersigned, feeling that the anniversary of the City of Buffalo, which was held on Wednesday evening, 15th inst. in the basement of the La Fayette-place Church, a Sermon in behalf of the Western Emancipation Society, and the Chairman of the following Sabbath evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. my10 14

Matrimony.—Mr. Sizer will lecture on the Concord and Discord of Married Life, with hints to the young, this evening, at Bleeker Hall, corner of Bleeker and Morton sts. my10 14

The House Carpenters of New-York friendly to maintaining wages at its per day, will meet at 175 Wooster-st. (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock. my10 14

Anti-Slavery.—By request of several gentlemen of different parties, WENDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, will address the citizens of New-York, on the subject of Slavery. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. my10 14

Mr. W. D. Ziegler begs leave to inform the public that he has taken apartments at 55 Hudson-st, where he would be happy to receive those ladies and gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages in less time than is usually occupied in such study. Pupils attended at their residence. my10 41a

To the Public.—An Express Train from Buffalo to Albany.—The undersigned, feeling that the anniversary of the City of Buffalo, which was held on Wednesday evening, 15th inst. in the basement of the La Fayette-place Church, a Sermon in behalf of the Western Emancipation Society, and the Chairman of the following Sabbath evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. my10 14

We were assured at Buffalo by the agents of the line on Sunday last, the 5th inst. that by taking the cars there at 5 P. M.—an Express Train would be sent to Albany on the morning boat connecting with the Hudson River Railroad, and by that means be in New-York City at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday morning. The train, however, did not arrive at Albany on the morning boat, and the passengers were obliged to take the cars at 11 o'clock, and arrived at Albany at 11 o'clock. The train, however, did not arrive at Albany on the morning boat, and the passengers were obliged to take the cars at 11 o'clock, and arrived at Albany at 11 o'clock.

So gross is the mismanagement and want of concert in the direction of the various corporations and parties connected with the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, that it did not expect the arrival of our train. The public can judge from this the little dependence to be placed on the Albany and Buffalo Railroad. For our services we are determined to see if there is